

BA-1
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
200 Ingleside Ave.
Catonsville
Private
1844-57, 1866, 1880, 1898-99

The church, parish house, and rectory were thoroughly described in a recent inventory form. The "Armory" is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay log structure with v-notch corners, a parged rubble stone foundation, seven inch lapped weather board siding with corner boards, all fastened with cut nails, and a gable roof of standing seam metal with a north-south ridge. Brick buttresses have been added to the foundation on the east elevation. The logs at the window openings have short pieces of wood fastened to the end as spacers between the log ends and the window jamb boards. On the south elevation, the first story has a center door flanked by a boarded-up one-over-one double hung sash. There is a one-story shed roof wing on the north elevation. The siding is continuous across the log structure and the north wing. The wing is constructed of frame set on a rubble stone foundation. The first story has a large room to the south that has a plywood floor at the south end, with an enclosed straight run of stairs in the northwest corner that ascends to the south. The stairway is accessed from the north wing. The north wing is divided into two rooms by a wall that runs north-south. The second story is laid out with one room to the north and rooms in the southeast and southwest corners. The stairway is set in the northwest corner and connects to an "L" shaped passage that runs along the west wall and turns to the east in the center of the building. The building is deteriorated and is scheduled for demolition in 2001.

Episcopal pastor George Worthington began holding services in his house in Catonsville in the 1840's, and by 1844 Bishop Whittingham had granted him letters of incorporation. At that time Pastor Worthington began to plan the construction of a stone church. An 1856 record of the church notes: "the congregation worshipped in a log building, the timbers of which now form, in part, the Sunday School house." It must have been Pastor Worthington who hired Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr. to design his new sanctuary. Long designed a four-bay deep stone building with a porch on the front, a bell cote on the front gable, and a shallow, shorter chancel on the back. These were all features popularized by the Ecclesiological movement that had reached the Episcopal Church in the United States only a few years earlier. In May 1845 Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen was appointed to take charge of St. Timothy's. All of this turmoil no doubt delayed construction of the church. Others have stated that the church was not completed until October of 1845, but in December of that year Rev. Van Bokkelen wrote that he did not know when the church would be ready. In addition to the church, Rev. Worthington and Rev. Frost started St. Timothy's Hall in 1844 to serve as a theological school. The school was separate from the church, but shared many of the same supporters. When Rev. Van Bokkelen came to St. Timothy's he expected that others would run the school and erect the buildings, but he was forced to take all of that upon himself and make the school a private enterprise. Boys between the ages of 7 and 14 were taught moral philosophy, rhetoric, commercial geography, book keeping, natural philosophy, and chemistry. The most infamous student of St. Timothy's was John Wilkes Booth. The school building burned in July 1872 and the school closed for good. Between May 1850 and March 1851 the church was enlarged through the addition of the chancel and its

furniture, as well as an organ and a bell. Long had died in New York in 1849, so someone else must have planned this and later changes to the church; as yet his name has not come to light. In May 1851 Rev. Van Bokkelen noted: "A North Transept has been added, the use of which is appropriated to the students &c." Another change was made in 1855 when the interior was repainted in ornamental designs. This was apparently in response to the addition of the north aisle, which has a date stone of 1855. The south aisle and transept were added in 1856. The tower was added the following year, and was given a date stone of 1857.

The building that is known as "The Armory" is a log structure that was originally 1-½ stories tall and was raised to a full two stories, with an addition made to the rear and the stairway added at that time. The first story of the building was divided into two rooms, probably at that time, and seems to have been one large room originally. These changes seem to have been made to convert the building to domestic use. The building is illustrated in early prints of the school and in a c. 1870 photograph, and has a stepped gable on the front, which it has since lost. The earliest print, of 1850, shows this stepped gable and also that the building had already been raised to a full two stories. Its history is not clear, as it is never clearly described in early records. Rev. Van Bokkelen left St. Timothy's in 1864. A history of the church states that the present rectory was completed in 1862, but an 1871 report claims that in 1866, when Rev. Van Bokkelen returned to St. Timothy's: "the building of the Parsonage had been discontinued, and the frame was decaying." The parsonage was completed in that year. The existing steeple and top of the tower were completed in 1880. Major alterations were made to the church in 1898-99

when the existing vestry room was demolished to make room for a new organ chamber in the square between the chancel and transept. Baltimore architects J. Appleton Wilson and William T. Wilson were hired to design this work and an addition to the Sunday School chapel (now known as the Parish Hall). Several Tiffany windows were added in this period.

Inventory No. BA-1

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church
other	

2. Location

street and number	200 Ingleside Ave.	___	not for publication
city, town	Catonsville	___	vicinity
county	Baltimore County		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	St. Timothy's Church				
street and number	200 Ingleside Ave.			telephone	410-747-6690
city, town	Baltimore	state	MD	zip code	21228

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse	tax map and parcel: 101-323			
city, town	Towson	liber	x	folio	x

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☒ Other MIHP, EHT Tracerics

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
___ district <u>X</u> building(s) ___ structure ___ site ___ object	___ public <u>X</u> private ___ both	___ agriculture ___ commerce/trade ___ defense ___ domestic <u>X</u> education ___ funerary ___ government ___ health care ___ industry	___ landscape ___ recreation/culture <u>X</u> religion ___ social ___ transportation ___ work in progress ___ unknown ___ vacant/not in use ___ other:	Contributing ___ <u>4</u> ___ <u>0</u> ___ <u>0</u> ___ <u>0</u> ___ <u>4</u>	Noncontributing ___ <u>0</u> buildings ___ <u>0</u> sites ___ <u>0</u> structures ___ <u>0</u> objects ___ <u>0</u> Total
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				___ <u>4</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The church, parish house, and rectory were thoroughly described in a recent inventory form.

The "Armory" is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay log structure with a parged rubble stone foundation, seven inch lapped weather board siding with corner boards, all fastened with cut nails, and a gable roof of standing seam metal with a north-south ridge. Brick buttresses have been added to the foundation on the east elevation. The logs at the window openings have short pieces of wood fastened to the end as spacers between the log ends and the window jamb boards. On the south elevation, the first story has a center door flanked by a boarded-up one-over-one double hung sash. The door has plain mitered trim. The second story has a deteriorated one-over-one sash in each end bay. There are plain rake boards on the gable end, and an interior brick chimney. On the east elevation, the south bay of the foundation has a small window opening with brick infill to the north. The first story has two boarded-up one-over-one sash, and the second story has two deteriorated six-over-six sash. There is a wood box cornice.

There is a one-story shed roof wing on the north elevation. The siding is continuous across the log structure and the north wing. The wing is constructed of frame set on a rubble stone foundation. The sill is hewn and is 3 ½ inches deep by 5 inches wide. The studs are sawn, but there are no clear saw marks. They are 2 ¾ to 3 inches wide by 3 ¾ inches deep, with a center tenon on the bottom that sits in the sill. The joists are ¾ round logs. The east elevation of the wing has a boarded-up one-over-one sash. On the west elevation, the first story has two boarded-up one-over-one sash and the second story has two six-over-six sash in openings that have been reduced in height. The windows have plain architrave with mitered corners. There is a one-bay, one-story wing on the west side of the north wing. It has a gable roof of standing seam metal with an east-west ridge, and the same weatherboards as the rest of the building. The south elevation of this wing has no openings. There is a boarded-up one-over-one sash on the west elevation in an opening that has been reduced in height. The north elevation of this wing has a plywood shed attached to it. The north elevation of the north wing is three bays, with a boarded-up one-over-one sash in the east and center bays, and a boarded-up door in the west bay. This door has four lights over three lying panels. It has a shed roof of standing seam metal that slopes down to the north. There are no openings on the second story of the main block.

The first story has a large room to the south that has a plywood floor at the south end on top of 2-½ inch wide pine that runs east-west, and has a plain baseboard. The walls are plaster on diagonally laid lath that is sash sawn and fastened with cut nails. The south door has plain architrave that is mitered at the corners. The windows have plain architrave that is rounded on the inner edge. This trim is nailed over top of trim that has a narrow groove in the center and a beaded interior edge. The windows have been reduced in height, which left the original trim exposed here, at the top. The north elevation has a chimney flue in the center that contains a stovepipe hole. To the west of this flue are a doorway and an enclosed straight run of stairs in the northwest corner that ascends to the south. The stairway is accessed from the north wing. The door to this north wing is three-inch-wide beaded edge vertical boards with screwed battens. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges with five knuckles and loose joints, and the rim lock is missing. The architrave matches the windows, but is only 2 ¾ inches wide while the window architrave is three inches wide. The v-notch corner logs have traces of whitewash, and the east and west walls are bowed in severely. Near the center of the east and west walls are vertical boards that are coming loose, but that cover gaps in the plaster where a wall apparently formerly stood dividing this space in two. There is a crawl space beneath this section, with ¾ round log joists supporting the floor.

The north wing is divided into two rooms by a wall that runs north-south and is set to the east of the doorway into this room. This wall is of beaded-edge, tongue-and-groove vertical boards that are 2 ½ to 3 ½ inches wide. The exterior walls have horizontal circular-sawn lath and plaster. There is a door in the partition wall that also has beaded edge vertical boards, but the battens are nailed. It is hung on cast-iron butt hinges that have two knuckles, and the rim lock is missing. The northwest room architrave is plain and mitered. The door leading to the west wing has four panels and beaded-interior-edge architrave. This wing has sheetrock walls and a claw foot tub with sheetrock behind it.

The second story is laid out with one room to the north and rooms in the southeast and southwest corners. The stairway is set in

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the northwest corner and connects to an "L" shaped passage that runs along the west wall and turns to the east in the center of the building. The flooring is 2-½ inch wide pine that runs east-west. This story has plaster on the exterior walls, while the interior walls are beaded edge, tongue and groove vertical boards. Part of the wall to the north chamber is missing, but the boards that remain are 4 ¼ to 5 ¼ inches wide. In the north chamber has a chimney flue centered on the north wall with a built-in closet to the west of it. The closet has two door openings but the doors are gone. The closet is constructed of beaded edge tongue and groove boards like the walls. There is one shelf inside the closet, and a board across the back that once had hooks on it. The vertical board walls along the south side of the passage, and those dividing the south half into two rooms, are 3 inches wide. The door into the southeast chamber is of beaded edge vertical boards that are three inches wide and have screwed battens. The door is hung on stamped plate butt hinges with five knuckles and loose joints, and has a plain cast iron rim lock. The ceiling follows the rafters and collar beams. The south wall has sash sawn diagonal lath nailed to the logs. The window architrave only has a small bead on the interior edge, and is mitered at the corners. The chimney flue in the southeast chamber begins at the ceiling, and there is a hole in the bottom of it for the stovepipe. The second story logs extend to 2 feet, 3 ¼ inches above the floor, with studs in the wall above this point. The top log is notched out for the feet of the studs, which are spaced about 18 inches on centers.

The building is deteriorated and is scheduled for demolition in 2001.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	Architect/Builder	Robert Cary Long, Jr.
Construction dates	1844-5, 50-1 ff	

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Episcopal pastor George Worthington began holding services in his house in Catonsville in the 1840's, and by 1844 Bishop Whittingham had granted him letters of incorporation. At that time Pastor Worthington began to plan the construction of a stone church. An 1856 record of the church notes: "the church edifice was not then completed, and the congregation worshipped in a log building, the timbers of which now form, in part, the Sunday School house." It must have been Pastor Worthington, perhaps under the recommendation of Bishop Whittingham, who hired Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr. to design his new sanctuary. Long's father was also an architect and builder in Baltimore, and the son had designed some of the most important church edifices in the city in the 1840's, including St. Alphonsus Catholic Church (1841-45), as well as some important country parish churches, including The Church of the Ascension in Westminster, of the same time as St. Timothy's. Long designed a four-bay deep stone building with a porch on the front, a bell cote on the front gable, and a shallow, shorter chancel on the back. These were all features popularized by the Ecclesiological movement that had reached the Episcopal Church in the United States only a few years earlier. As Phoebe Stanton has pointed out, the church "... reflected in their essentials Pugin's illustrations of St. Anne's, Keighley, and St. Mary's, Southport." (1)

Rev. Worthington wrote the Bishop on 8 May 1844: "We expect to commence haling [sic] stone for the church very soon-and hope to have the building erected before cold weather." The cornerstone was not laid until 11 September. It was around this time that Rev. Worthington began to experience mental problems and spent some time in an asylum, so construction did not progress as planned. Rev. Worthington was replaced by Rev. Norris M. Jones, and reported on the problems he found at the church. There was a debt of about \$600 for the granite used in the church, which was to be raised by a subscription, but Rev. Jones was not sure where additional funds would come from to complete the building. Rev. Jones was himself removed in early 1845 by the Bishop. (2)

During this time Rev. Adolphus Frost, a German pastor who had assisted Rev. Worthington in the creation of the church and performed much outreach to the large German community in Catonsville, served as the temporary rector. In May 1845 Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen was appointed to take charge of St. Timothy's. All of this turmoil no doubt delayed construction of the church. Others have stated that the church was not completed until October of 1845, but in December of that year Rev. Van Bokkelen wrote that he did not know when the church would be ready, noting: "They are busy re painting it; oak having to yield to walnut." John Glenn, a Baltimore judge whose country house was located on the knoll where Catonsville Community College now stands, paid for half of the \$10,000 cost, though not without some difficulties. Charles Timanus, one of the masons who worked on St. Timothy's, sued John Glenn for payment in October 1847, but it was determined that, since nothing was in writing obligating Glenn to pay, it was the vestry of St. Timothy's that was liable for any damages. Accordingly, Timanus sued the vestry for \$1,240.00, as determined by W. U. Collins, who measured the completed work. Timanus wrote to Bishop Whittingham in an attempt to settle the case before it went to court, but at this time the outcome is unknown. (3)

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Besides the numerous and changing people involved in St. Timothy's, the early history is complicated also by the amount of activity. In addition to the church, Rev. Worthington and Rev. Frost started St. Timothy's Hall in 1844 to serve as a theological school. The school was separate from the church, but shared many of the same supporters. Rev. Jones noted in his evaluation of the situation in late 1844 that Rev. Worthington had title to the property but had paid only about \$2,000 of the total cost, and much of this amount had been borrowed. The funds needed to complete the school building were secure, being provided by a Mr. Middleton. However, Rev. Jones feared that if Rev. Worthington's condition persisted, his property would be placed in the hands of trustees who would sell it, and the money already invested in the school building would be lost. Rev. Jones also complained about the condition in which the school was being kept and operated, noting that the servants were useless and there were no rules. Jones instituted strict rules, which caused some chafing, and claimed that two students tried to burn down the school. (4)

When Rev. Van Bokkelen came to St. Timothy's he expected that others would run the school and erect the buildings, but he was forced to take all of that upon himself and make the school a private enterprise. He wrote Bishop Whittingham hoping to turn everything over to the church if they would pay him one-third of the costs he had incurred for the school, but for unknown reasons this never happened. According to an 1845 Prospectus for the school, boys between the ages of 7 and 14 were taught moral philosophy, rhetoric, commercial geography, book keeping, natural philosophy, and chemistry for \$150 a year, with provisions for French and German at an additional \$5.00 per month. Six years later the cost had risen to \$200 for the 10-month school year, and the course work included music and drawing. The school building was completed by 1847, if not sooner. A prospectus from that year noted: "The Rector of this school . . . has been enabled to complete the requisite buildings for the accommodation of 80 pupils, with the proper complement of teachers and directors to reside under one roof and strictly form one family. The buildings contain a large hall appropriated exclusively for study. A hall for conversation, &c., during hours of recreation; a reflectory, 3 dormitories, a wash room for the pupils, 12 rooms for recitation and accommodation of professors and instructors, a room for the sick, a music room, together with parlors and proper apartments for all domestic purposes." The building was 175 feet long and three stories high, and broken up into several sections that were connected end to end, but were not set in the same plane. The advancing and receding planes broke up the façade in order to reduce the monotony, and served to create a more home-like appearance. In the rear of the building were a chapel and an infirmary, all of which was apparently added later, but was standing by 1855. The building burned in July 1872 and the school closed for good. (5)

St. Timothy's School was a military school, in the sense that the students learned and performed company and battalion drill, and field exercises with artillery, as a way to get physical exercise. Erick Davis has pointed out that the Mexican War made military education popular. During the military exercises the students wore parade dress of ". . . a neat scarlet roundabout and sky-blue pants . . .," though the uniform changed several times. In 1853 the students rebelled against disciplinary action taken by Van Bokkelen, took weapons from the armory, and camped out in Reed's woods near the school. After three days a compromise was affected and the students returned to school without any violence. One of the leaders of this revolt, and the most infamous student of St. Timothy's, was John Wilkes Booth. (6)

Between May 1850 and March 1851 the church was enlarged through the addition of the chancel and its furniture, as well as an organ and a bell. Long had died in New York in 1849, so someone else must have planned this and later changes to the church; as yet his name has not come to light. In May 1851 Rev. Van Bokkelen noted: "A North Transept has been added, the use of which is appropriated to the students &c." It was only at this point that St. Timothy's Church was finally consecrated. The description in the newspaper noted: "The church is built of stone, in gothic style, and cost about \$10,000, of which \$5,000 was contributed by J. Glenn, Esq., of this city. Its length is 100 feet, and width 28 feet. It contains 40 pews, and will seat 450 persons. The belfry contains a fine toned bell, which cost \$3000. The font, which is of beautifully carved brown stone, cost \$100, and was liberally presented by M. Hoffman, Esq., of New York. The windows are of richly stained glass, from the factory

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of Mr. Gernhard, of this city; and the organ, manufactured by Mr. H. Berger, of this city, at a cost of \$900, is said to possess a tone of unusual sweetness. The transept which is 24 by 20 feet, was built by the students of St. Timothy's Hall, through contributions from their parents and the worthy and talented Rector, Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen." Another change was made between April and October of 1855 when a new furnace was installed and the interior repainted in ornamental designs. This was apparently in response to the addition of the north aisle, which has a date stone of 1855. (7)

The south aisle and transept were added in 1856. The tower was added the following year, and was given a date stone of 1857. A baptistery was placed inside the tower. The Baltimore Sun noted in 1857 that the church had been added on to twice over the past five years, and that "... workmen are now engaged to make further additions to it" The tower was shown in an 1850 print in the St. Timothy's Hall catalogue, accompanied by a note that this was the intended appearance when the alterations were complete. It shows a broached spire with lucarnes, but there is no evidence that the spire was built. It also does not indicate any transept on the south. A later print shows battlements on the top of the tower, and no transept, and another print shows no spire or battlements, and the south transept in place. (8)

Architectural historian Phoebe Stanton dismissed St. Timothy's because of the many changes to the building, which she felt were made in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of the changes, however, were made shortly after construction, as has been seen, and they created a church that, in its evolution, more closely resembled the pattern of development of the Gothic parish churches which it was meant to resemble than did most Ecclesiological churches built all at once. (9)

There were other buildings beside the major ones, though almost nothing is known of them. An undated inventory made in pencil in a nineteenth century hand on the end of a lithograph of the property includes: "Main Building - 200 ft x 30 -, Back Wing - 75 x 30 -, Stone Kitchen, Dairy + Wash House, - 2 Furnaces heat center + East front, 3 wells wh pumps -, Stables + Barn to whatever extent is needed, House for Guard 40 x 20 2 stories, Stoves for every room not heated by the furnace." This list reads as if it was created for insurance purposes. The published plans of St. Timothy's Hall show the dairy and washroom, two wells with pumps, and indicate that the kitchen was at the rear of the back wing. (10)

The building that is known as "The Armory" is a log structure that was originally 1-1/2 stories tall and was raised to a full two stories, with an addition made to the rear and the stairway added at that time. The first story of the building was divided into two rooms, probably at that time, and seems to have been one large room originally. These changes seem to have been made to convert the building to domestic use. The building is illustrated in early prints of the school and in a c. 1870 photograph, and has a stepped gable on the front, which it has since lost. The earliest print, of 1850, shows this stepped gable and also that the building had already been raised to a full two stories. Its history is not clear, as it is never clearly described in early records, but there are many intriguing possibilities. It seems likely that the "House for Guard" noted above is the same building, although the existing structure is now 20 by 45 feet. The note that the first church was a log structure, and the original form of the Armory, raises the possibility that they are one and the same building. By 1856 the log church was either used for the Sunday school, or material was taken from it to build the latter. The 1845 Prospectus notes: "near the house is a grove of 15 acres, affording a cool retreat for walking during the warmest months, and in which a summer school house has been erected." This would seem to be the same building described in the 1849 Prospectus: "a grove of forest trees, fifteen acres, adjoins the Academic buildings, in which are erected the church and the Society Hall, and which, during the summer, is an agreeable retreat for the students." This could also be the former church/future Sunday school; a c. 1850 illustration of the school shows a building to the west of the school nestled in trees. By 1855 its function seems to have changed, as no summer school building was mentioned. Instead, the prospectus stated that "the gymnasium is erected between the church and hall." (11)

Alternatively, a c. 1950 history of the church states "early in the year of 1844 the little frame house which now stands a hundred

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yards to the east [sic] of St. Timothy's Rectory was occupied by the Rev. George F. Worthington It is not clear where the information comes from, but the building the author refers to is apparently the log Armory (which she mistakenly thought was frame). There is a woodcut of this building, of unknown date, which is consistent with the Armory's original configuration. An account of Rev. Worthington's debts at St. Timothy's includes a farm, a barn, and a new house. Rev. Jones referred to this house on two occasions. In November 1844, in his assessment of St. Timothy's, he stated that the addition to the dwelling house would not increase the value of the St. Timothy's property, and in 1845 he noted of this house, "I found the dwelling house in a filthy state - I leave it fit for a gentleman's residence." The notation concerning the addition to Rev. Worthington's house is consistent with the Armory, and the construction is consistent with this period. Since Rev. Van Bokkelen purchased a farm just east of St. Timothy's, at some point he apparently did not need Rev. Worthington's old house. However, it would seem that Rev. Worthington's house and the summer school building were not the same building, but must have been two different buildings, as the former was still a house while the latter was in existence. Thus, it is more likely that the Sunday school is the log building known today as the Armory. (12)

The Maryland Diocesan Archives contain undated plans for the original parsonage, drawn at a scale of 1/10th of an inch. They are not professionally drawn and could reflect the work of a knowledgeable client or a builder. There would have been many hands at the school who could have produced these drawings, as is made clear by an 1848 prospectus that described the philosophy behind including drawing in the St. Timothy's Hall curriculum. Drawing was of use in mathematics and natural philosophy, for mechanics, to record pleasing scenes, and "if he be a merchant or gentleman of leisure, constant employment will be found for the pencil in drawing plans for buildings or articles of furniture" The parsonage plans show a two-story, hipped-roof structure with a three-bay front of 38 feet. There was to be a one-story pedimented porch covering double doors with six panels each, and sidelights. At the peak of the roof was a balustrade. The wall material above the stone foundation is not specified. The first floor plan had a center passage with a dog-leg stair at the far end, a double parlor on the left side, and a study and kitchen on the right side. The second story generally followed the first in plan, but with three chambers on the left side of the passage. In 1857 the Baltimore Sun reported: "It is also contemplated to build a fine brick parsonage for their pastor," and noted that there was a brickyard in Catonsville where "the brick clay is very superior, and bricks can be had at city prices." This parsonage was probably the undated plan still in possession of the church, and for unknown reasons no action was taken. (13)

Three years later a parishioner wrote: "At a meeting of the vestry, recently held, it was deemed expedient to erect, as soon as possible, a suitable parsonage, at an expense of some five thousand dollars, and as a large amount of the required fund has been already subscribed, the building will probably be commenced without delay." This plan was eventually carried through, though not without difficulty and delays. Rev. Van Bokkelen left St. Timothy's in 1864 to become Maryland Superintendent of Public Education. A history of the church states that the present rectory was completed in 1862 at a cost of \$6,000, but an 1871 report claims that in 1866, when Rev. Van Bokkelen returned to St. Timothy's: "the building of the Parsonage had been discontinued, and the frame was decaying." The parsonage was completed in that year. (14)

Construction of a Sunday school chapel south of the church began in 1868 and it was dedicated in 1870. The stone structure was 25 feet by 55 feet, cost \$2500, and was described as ". . . plain Gothic in its style of architecture" Built near the church, it had a large stained glass window made by Gernhardt of Baltimore that was a memorial to eight deceased children of members of the congregation. On the interior, it was noted: "The chapel is completely furnished and contains, besides book cases, &c., a superior cabinet organ, by Stieff, of Baltimore." All of the furnishings came from Baltimore, and Catonsville mechanics were responsible for the construction. (15)

North of the church and west of the rectory was a horse shed where congregants could shelter their animals while attending services. It is shown on the 1877 Atlas and is illustrated in the distance in 1881, but it had disappeared by 1919, no doubt since

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Name St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

automobiles had replaced most horse-drawn carriages in Catonsville. (16)

An 1871 dispute between Rev. Van Bokkelen and the vestry of St. Timothy's led to a suit in Baltimore County Equity Court, and eventually to Van Bokkelen's departure. He moved to Buffalo, New York, where he died in 1889. St. Timothy's School was apparently taken over by a Professor Parsons, and was being rented out to boarders from Baltimore in the summer of 1872 when the building caught fire and burned to the ground. It was not rebuilt. Instead, in 1884 the two-year-old St. Timothy's School for Girls, run by the Carter sisters, constructed their central school building on the site, very close to the rear of the Armory, and moved to this location. They later added a dormitory that was connected to the school by a curving hyphen, a gymnasium, an infirmary, several dwellings and several storage buildings. The school moved to the Greenspring Valley in 1951, and the St. Timothy's Parish School began operating in these buildings in 1953. They were demolished in 1967 when a new school building was constructed adjacent to the church. (17)

An 1871 report noted that "in 1867 the church was thoroughly repaired, renovated and beautifully frescoed, and new carpets purchased." Three years later the organ was removed from the gallery and repaired. The church was redecorated again in 1875, at which time some stained glass windows were added. The grounds were also landscaped again. (18)

The existing steeple and top of the tower were completed in 1880, but nothing else is known about this work. The following year the wood panels on the east end of the chancel were replaced by "a reredos of Numidian marble and Venetian mosaic," given by a long-time parishioner. As described at the time, "the mosaic over the altar represents our Lord seated on a throne, holding in his left hand a globe and having the right hand raised in blessing. There are four adoring angels at the four corners of the panel. Standing above this central group and directly over two narrow panels of Mexican Onyx are two emblematic figures of adoration and praise carved in stone, with wings stretching upward. On a lower level, and on either side of the altar are the four archangels Gabriel, Michael, Uriel and Raphael. All these nine figures are on a gold background, full of life and character and action, in quiet colors, and thoroughly devotional in feeling. The reredos was designed by Mr. Stent, of New York. The cartoons were drawn and painted by Heming, of London, England. The marble is from Theis & Janssen, New York. The mosaic from the Muran Company, of Venice, Italy. The statues were carved by Sibbell, of New York." A stone gateway leading to St. Timothy's Church was constructed in 1885, along with an iron fence along the front of the lot. According to Yvette Ridenour the Westminster chimes were installed in 1887. They were cast by John Warner & Sons of Cripplegate, London, and named for the four apostles. McShane & Co., of Baltimore, cast another bell, named for St. Timothy. Attached to the bells was a clock, built by Evans & Sons of Birmingham, England. (19)

Major alterations were made to the church in 1898-99 when the existing vestry room was demolished to make room for a new organ chamber in the square between the chancel and transept. Baltimore architects J. Appleton Wilson and William T. Wilson were hired to design this work and an addition to the Sunday School chapel (now known as the Parish Hall), and Baltimore builder Thomas L. Jones was hired to make the changes. The church addition used gray granite to match the existing material in the walls. A local reporter noted that the new organ chamber "... will be open on both the chancel and the transept through five large arches which will replace the solid walls of the present structure." These arches were filled with "... an elaborately carved oak screen." The choir and organ, which had been in the transept, were moved, with the organ going to the north of the new addition, and the choir to the south, facing the transept. New pews were then added to the transept, providing seating for 75 more parishioners, and a large Gothic window, made by Tiffany Studios of New York, was placed in the gable end. This window featured St. Michael the Archangel, in gold armor and holding a sword, standing on the sun with the earth and moon to each side. Behind his head was a white banner with a red cross. Behind the new organ chamber a semi-circular vestry, or robing room, was also created. The Parish Hall addition was 24 by 38 feet, and included a large room with an open timber roof, a library and a classroom; the cost was \$2,800. The Wilson's were prolific designers of houses and churches in Baltimore in the

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Name St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

1880's and '90's, and constructed country houses in the suburbs, as well. (20)

Implicit in this change was the addition of a new organ, though it is not mentioned in the contemporary reports. Adam Stein built the new organ, according to music historian Lloyd P. Farrar. Stein came to Baltimore in 1873 to act as a representative of The Roosevelt Company, one of the premier organ manufacturers in America. Roosevelt closed in 1893 and Stein went into business for himself building organs, becoming the best in Baltimore, according to Farrar. This organ had a tracker action, and was replaced in 1937 by a Moller organ with electro-pneumatic action. The latter was, in turn, rebuilt and enlarged in 1971. (21)

There are several other windows of note in St. Timothy's. The first Tiffany window, "Lead Kindly, Light," was placed here in 1888, and was moved to the north transept in 1965. The "Sanctus" window, near the organ, dates to 1907, and the last Tiffany window, the "Three Angels," was given to the church in 1920. That same year at least two windows made by Reed Studios in London were placed in the northwest corner of the church, "Bishop" and "Charity." Several of the windows were made in Germany, including "Blessed Virgin," by Mayer & Co. of Munich, which was installed on the south aisle in 1875. (22)

An important redecoration of the church occurred in 1910 by the hand of Charles Yardley Turner, an important muralist of the period. Born in Baltimore in 1850 to Quaker parents, Turner graduated from the Maryland Institute. "... spent several days as apprentice in the architectural office of Frank E. Davis and then set out for New York." He studied at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students' League, then went to Paris in 1878 to study under Jean Paul Laurens, Munkacsy, and Leon Bonnat. Turner returned to New York in 1881, where he taught for several years at the Art Students' League. He executed numerous works on American history, often with New England settings, and eventually turned to mural painting. Amongst his murals was "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart" and "The Treaty of Calvert with the Indians" for the Baltimore Courthouse. Other murals could be found in the Appellate Courts Building, National Bank of Commerce, Manhattan, Martinique, and Waldorf-Astoria Hotels, all in New York, the Hotel Raleigh in Washington, D. C., courthouses in Jersey City, Newark, Youngstown, and Cleveland, and the State Capitol in Madison, Wisconsin. Turner served as assistant director of decoration for the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. In 1912 he returned to Baltimore to assume the directorship of the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, and he died here in 1918. He was probably responsible for the roundels of the four apostles above the altar, but the full extent of his work at St. Timothy's is as yet not known. (23)

A third addition was made to the Parish Hall in 1929, but as yet nothing more is known about it.

Notes:

(1) Record of St. Timothy's Church, (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1856), p. 4. Phoebe Stanton, *The Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968), p. 248.

(2) Rev. George F. Worthington to Rev. W. R. Whittingham, Bishop, from Catonsville, 8 May 1844. Maryland Diocesan Archives, George F. Worthington 1844 VF. Yvette Ridenour, *The Light of Truth: A History of Saint Timothy's Episcopal Church, 1844-1994*. [Catonsville, MD: St. Timothy's Church, 1994], p. 17. Rev. Norris M. Jones to Bishop Wm. R. Whittingham, from St. Timothy's Hall, 23 November 1844. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Norris M. Jones 1844 VF.

(3) Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen to Bishop W. R. Whittingham, 2 December 1845. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Libertus Van Bokkelen 1845 VF. Ridenour, *The Light of Truth*, pp. 19-20. Record of St. Timothy's Church, (Baltimore, MD: Joseph Robinson, 1856), p. 4. Charles Timanus to R. Rev. W. R. Wittingham, Baltimore, 29 October 1847. Maryland Diocesan

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Archives.

(4) Rev. Norris M. Jones to Bishop Wm. R. Whittingham, from St. Timothy's Hall, 23 November 1844. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Norris M. Jones 1844 VF. Rev. Norris M. Jones to Bishop Wm. R. Whittingham, from St. Timothy's Hall, 10 February 1845. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Norris M. Jones 1845 VF.

(5) Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen to Bishop Wm. R. Whittingham, 5 May 1850. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Libertus Van Bokkelen 1850 VF. "Prospectus of St. Timothy's Hall, a Diocesan School for Boys," (Baltimore, MD: Joseph Robinson, 1845), p. 7. Unidentified 1851 newspaper clipping in St. Timothy's Church Archives. "St. Timothy's Hall, Founded A. D. 1844," [1847], in St. Timothy's Church scrapbook. "Prospectus of St. Timothy's Hall," (Baltimore, MD: Joseph Robinson, 1855), p. 4. Erick F. Davis, "Saint Timothy's Hall," *History Trails* 11:3 (Spring 1977), pp. 11-15.

(6) Maryland Church Record, February 1870, in St. Timothy's Church scrapbook. United Service Journal, (New York, 7 June 1851), p. 186, c. 3. Clipping in Maryland Diocesan Archives. Davis, "Saint Timothy's Hall," pp. 11-12. Jean Walsh, "Booth Spent Time at School in Catonsville," *Catonsville Times*, 30 September 1992.

(7) Record of St. Timothy's Church, (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1856), p. 4. Ridenour, *The Light of Truth*, p. 61. Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen to Bishop Wm. R. Whittingham, 28 May 1851. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Libertus Van Bokkelen 1851 VF. Baltimore American, 11 June 1851, p. 2, c. 4. I am indebted to John McGrain for this. Record of St. Timothy's Church, (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1856), p. 4.

(8) Ridenour, *The Light of Truth*, p. 61. She states that the north aisle was added at the same time as the tower, but the date stone does not support this. Baltimore Sun, 26 May 1857, [p. 1.] St. Timothy's Hall, (Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1849). Ridenour, *The Light of Truth*, pp. 24-26. The latter print is dated 1865 by Ridenour and the former, 1867, but these are either reversed, or wrong. The latter print, supposed to be 1865, shows the parsonage complete, so it must be later than the 1867 print that is missing the transept and shows a smaller building, apparently farther away than the existing parsonage.

(9) Stanton, *The Gothic Revival*, p. 248.

(10) St. Timothy's Church Archives.

(11) Based on my understanding of where the Hall once stood, and the prints that show the church and "Armory," the log structure must be the same building as that pictured with the stepped gable. Ridenour, *The Light of Truth*, pp. 26 and 76. Davis, "Saint Timothy's Hall," p. 13. "Prospectus of St. Timothy's Hall," 1845, p. 10. "St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Maryland," (Baltimore, MD: Joseph Robinson, 1849), p. 7. Van Bokkelen wrote in 1851: "A new building has been erected containing the Society Hall" This was for the Literary Society, but clearly the building must have been several years old by that point. Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen to Bishop Wm. R. Whittingham, 28 May 1851. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Libertus Van Bokkelen 1851 VF. "Prospectus of St. Timothy's Hall," 1855, p. 4.

(12) L. May Smith?, "St. Timothy's Church - Catonsville," typescript, 1950? Maryland Diocesan Archives, Libertus Van Bokkelen correspondence VF. Ridenour, *The Light of Truth*, p. 16. "Copy of Rev. G. F. Worthington's Statement for his Account reg. St. Timothy's [Hall]," n.d., Maryland Diocesan Archives, George F. Worthington VF. Rev. Norris M. Jones to Bishop Wm. R. Whittingham, from St. Timothy's Hall, 23 November 1844. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Norris M. Jones 1844 VF. Rev. Norris M. Jones to Bishop W. R. Whittingham, from St. Timothy's Hall, 14 January 1845. Maryland Diocesan

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Name St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church

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Number 8 Page 7

Archives, Norris M. Jones 1845 VF.

(13) St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville" (Baltimore, MD: Joseph Robinson, 1848), p. 5. St. Timothy's Church scrapbook. "Proposed Plan of the Parsonage at Saint Timothy's Hall," Maryland Diocesan Archives. Baltimore Sun, 26 May 1857, [p. 1.] Clipping in St. Timothy's Church Archives.

(14) Church Journal. "Letter to the Editor," 13 June 1860. Clipping in St. Timothy's Church Archives. Ridenour, The Light of Truth, p. 27. Jacob Einstein, Jr., The Story Runneth Thus (Catonsville, MD: Vestry, St. Timothy's P. E. Church, 1944), p. 30. "A Statement of the Proceedings of the Congregation of Saint Timothy's Church, Catonsville," 1871, p. 14. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Pamphlets, vol. 23.

(15) "A Statement of the Proceedings of the Congregation of Saint Timothy's Church, Catonsville," 1871, p. 15. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Pamphlets, vol. 23. Baltimore American, 14 February 1870. Clipping in St. Timothy's Church Archives. Baltimore Sun?, February 1870? Clipping in St. Timothy's Church Archives. Baltimore County Union (Towson), 19 February 1870, p. 3, c. 1. I am indebted to John McGrain for this.

(16) G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), reprint, Baltimore County Archives and Museum Section, 1968, 1991. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, From the Earliest Period to the Present Day (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 822. Ridenour, The Light of Truth, p. 69. Ridenour includes the Scharf illustration on p. 30, but incorrectly dates and identifies it as coming from an 1875 atlas.

(17) Ridenour, pp. 27, 83. Baltimore County Equity Court, #1867, The Vestry of St. Timothy's Church, et al. v. Libertus, Van Bokkelen, et al. 1871. Neal A. Brooks and Richard Parsons state that the School for Girls rented the structure in 1871, but this is probably an error. Neal A. Brooks and Richard Parsons, Baltimore County Panorama, (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1988), p. 155. Ridenour, The Light of Truth, pp. 84-8. See also the Sanborn Map Co., "Catonsville, MD Fire Insurance Map," July 1919.

(18) "A Statement of the Proceedings of the Congregation of Saint Timothy's Church, Catonsville," 1871, p. 15. Maryland Diocesan Archives, Pamphlets, vol. 23. Einstein, Jr., The Story Runneth Thus, pp. 35-6.

(19) Baltimore Sun, 24 May 1880, p. 4, c. 3. I am indebted to John McGrain for this. Baltimore County Democrat, 9 November 1881, p. 3, c. 2. I am indebted to John McGrain for this. Maryland Journal, (Towson), 18 April 1885, p. 3, c. 1. I am indebted to John McGrain for this. Ridenour, The Light of Truth, p. 62. Jacob Einstein, Jr., states that the Westminster chimes were added in 1875, but it seems more likely that they were installed after the tower was completed, and that the changes to the tower were possibly made with the intention of providing for chimes. Einstein, Jr., The Story Runneth Thus, pp. 35-6.

(20) Catonsville Argus, 4 June 1898, p. 3, c. 2. Catonsville Argus, 3 September 1898, p. 3, c. 1. Catonsville Argus, 14 January 1899, p. 3, c. 2. Maryland Journal (Towson), 14 January 1899, p. 3, c. 4. I am indebted to John McGrain for this. Catonsville Argus, 18 February 1899, p. 3, c. 2. John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, A Guide to Baltimore Architecture (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981), pp. 289-90.

(21) Ridenour, The Light of Truth, pp. 63-4.

(22) St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, "St. Timothy's Windows," pamphlet, n.d.

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(23) Catonsville Argus, 30 July 1910, p. 3, c. 5. Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936), v. XIX, p. 59.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-1

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3 A.

Acreage of historical setting 3 A.

Quadrangle name Baltimore West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries follow the existing property lines, which encompass the entire historic setting of St. Timothy's from the beginning.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization date 01/17/2003

street and number 610 Regester Ave. telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212-1915

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

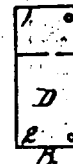
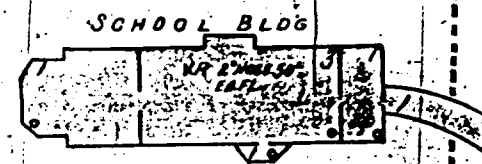
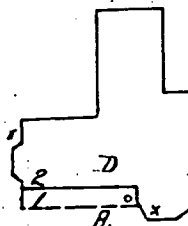
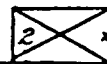
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Number 9 Page 1

See endnotes



ST. TIMOTHY'S SCHOOL

HEAT: HOT WATER - LIGHTS: ELECTRIC -
HYDOS. & NOSE AS SHOWN - CEMENT EXTERIOR DIST.

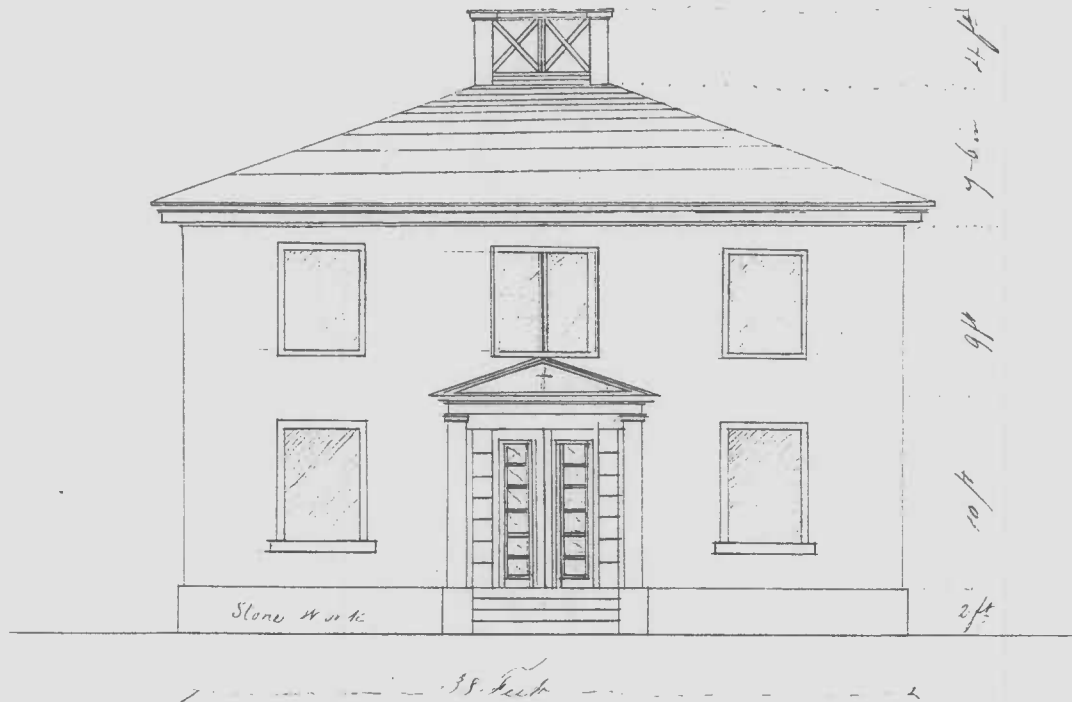
S.H.
50' 2 1/2" NOSE

3" W. PIPE

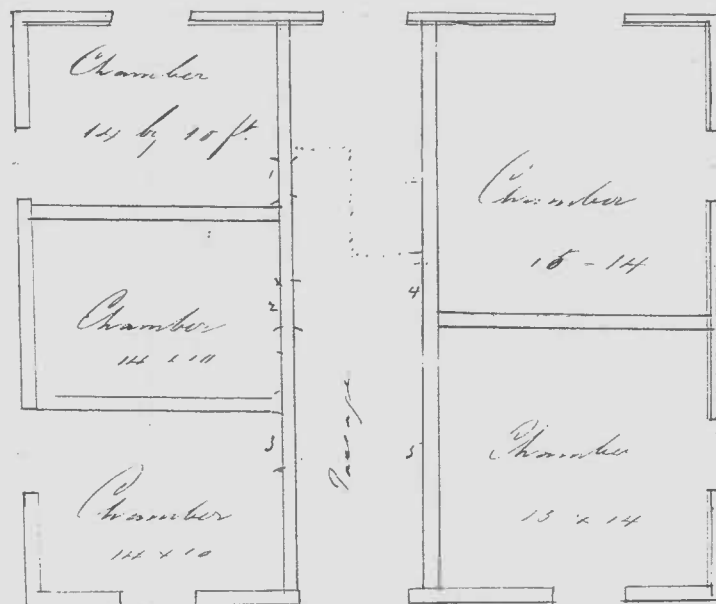


BA-1
St. Timothy's P.E. Church
200 Ingleside Ave.
Sanborn Map 1919

Proposed plan of the Parsonage at Saint Timothy's Hall.



Scale 1/10 of an inch



*This represents the
ground plan of the
2^d story showing
3 Chambers.*

*The Nos 12345 show
where the openings should
be made for doors*

The first floor

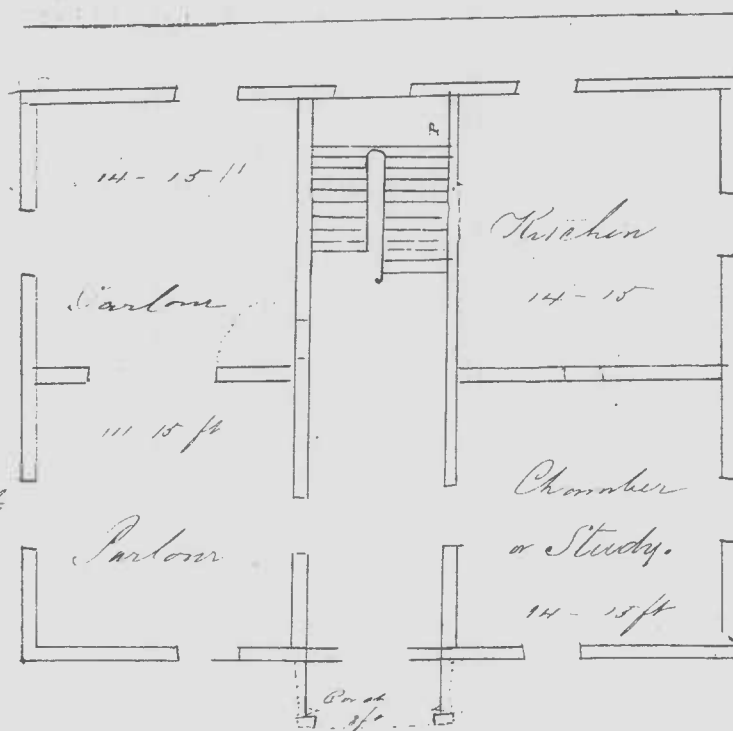
Showing

2 Parlor

1 Study 11' x 11'

1 Kitchen

Making 4 rooms



GROUND PLAN
of the first Story of
ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL M^o

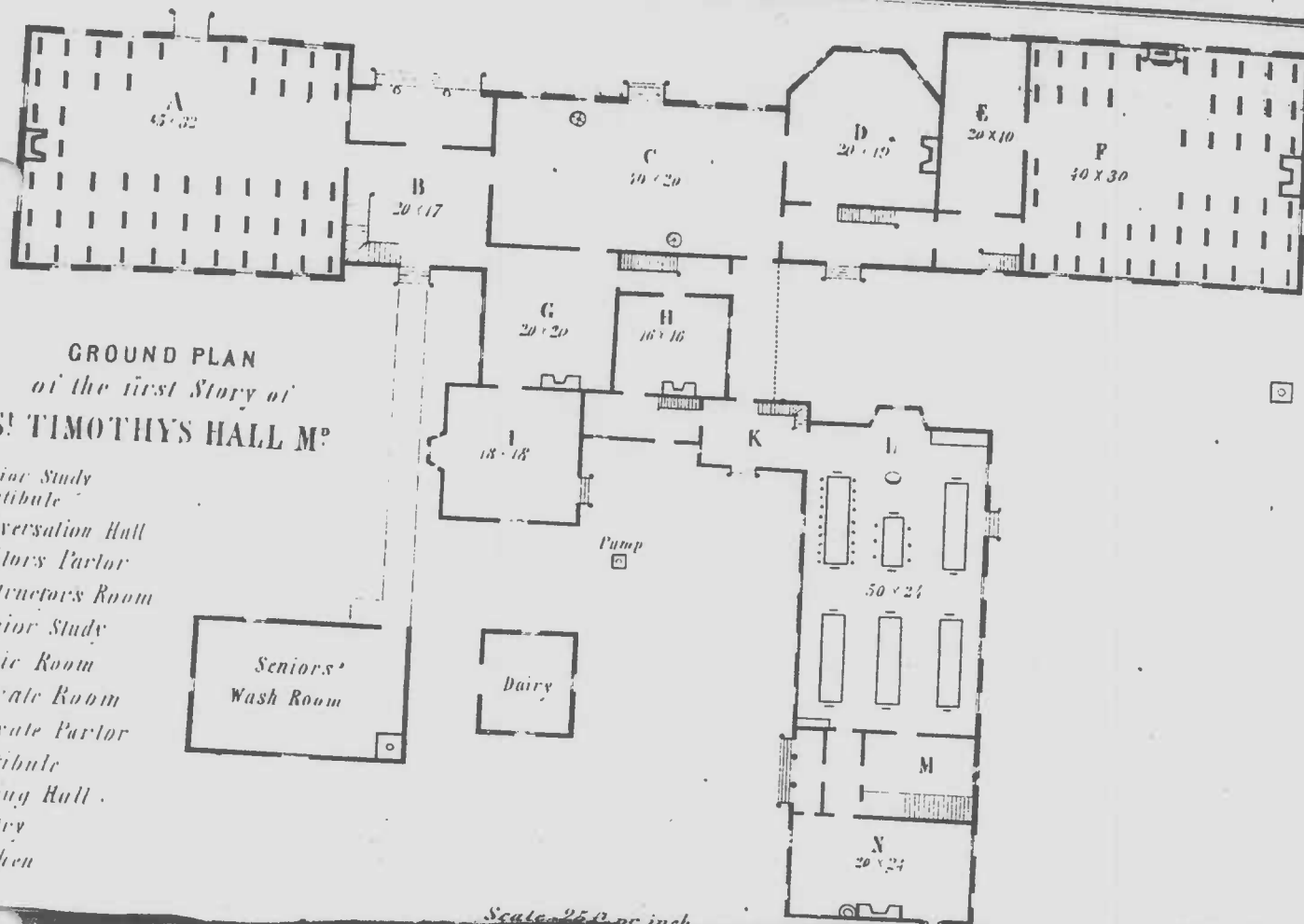
minor Study
 vestibule
 conversation Hall
 visitors Parlor
 instructors Room
 minor Study
 Music Room
 private Room
 private Parlor
 vestibule
 dining Hall
 entry
 kitchen

Seniors'
 Wash Room

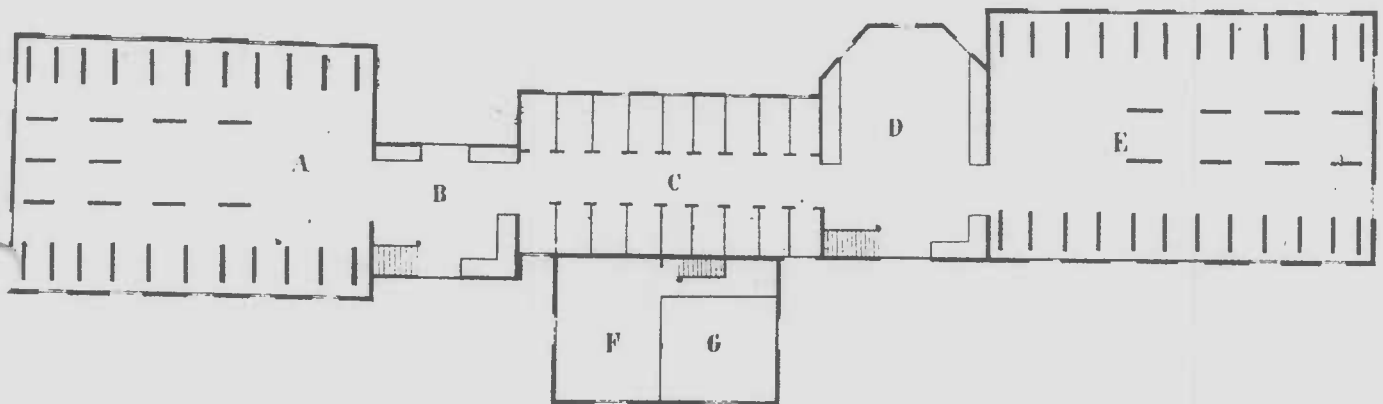
Dairy

Pump

Scale 25 ft. per inch



BA-1



Plan of Third Floor of

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL

MD. —

*the Basement Story contains Play room
wash room of the Junior Department*

A. Dormitory

B. Vestibule with wardrobes

C. Dormitory with Alcoves

D. Vestibule with wardrobes

E. Dormitory

FG. Private Rooms

BA-1

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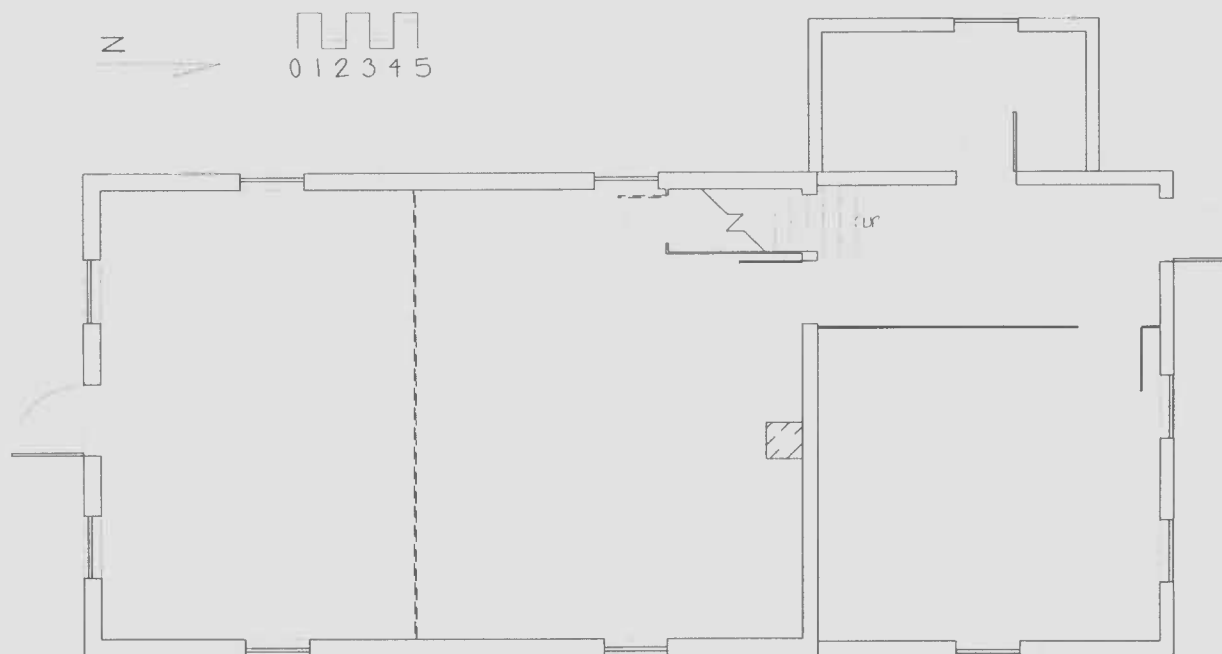
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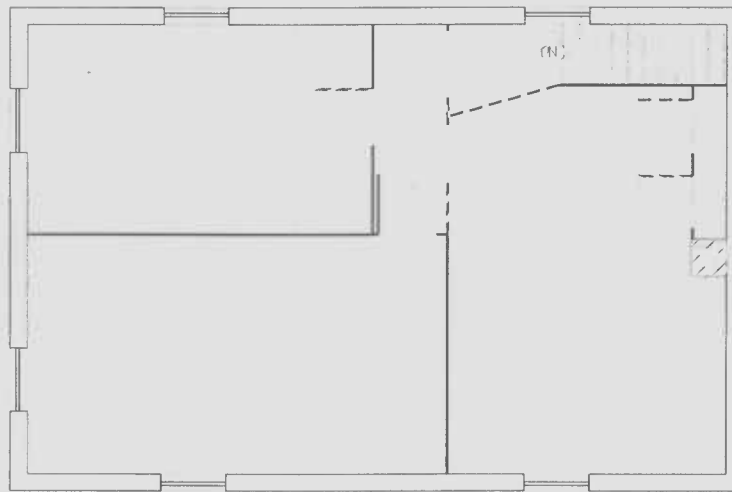
"Tia
and"



BA-1 ST. TIMOTHY'S P.E. CHURCH. THE ARMORY 200 INGLESIDE AVE. CATONSVILLE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT APRIL 2001

N
0 1 2 3 4 5



BA-1 ST TIMOTHY'S P.E. CHURCH. "THE ARMORY" 200 INGLESIDE AVE CATONSVILLE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHRYR APRIL 2001

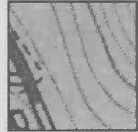
MERLIN Online Map

Base Maps

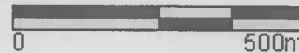
3.75' Quarter Quad Grid



Baltimore West Quad 7.5' Topo



N 178677.28m E 423252.95m



Coordinates at center of image in Maryland State Plane, NAD 1983 meters

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BA-1
 St. Timothy's P.E.
 Church
 200 Ingleside Ave.



BA-1

St Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Church, West & south elevs

1/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

church, east & north elevs

2/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Church, Nave, vw east

3/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD. SHPO

Church, Apse, vw. east.

4/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Parish House, north & west elevs

5/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto Co, MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Rectory, west & south elevs

6/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Armory, west & south elevs

7/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD. SHPO

Armory - south & east elevs

8/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis Church
Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Armory - north & west elevs

9/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Armory - 1st sty, W. northwest

10/11



BA-1

St. Timothy's Epis. Church

Ingleside Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2001

MD SHPO

Armory, 2nd sty passage & north chamber,
vw. north

11/11


BA-1

1845

St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church
200 Ingleside Avenue
Catonsville

Designed in Gothic style by Robert Cary Long, Jr., this stone church cost \$10,000 to build. Half of this money was contributed by prominent landowner John Glenn. A military academy flourished here in the 1850s and a girls school, established in 1872, continues today at another location. (See also BA-927 for the rectory.) A former gym survives as a carry-on shop.

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1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Baltimore TOWN _____ VICINITY Dist. 1 STREET NO. Ingleside Ave. ORIGINAL OWNER _____ ORIGINAL USE _____ PRESENT OWNER _____ PRESENT USE _____ WALL CONSTRUCTION _____ NO. OF STORIES _____		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY BA-1	
		2. NAME St. Timothy's Church (Protestant Episcopal) DATE OR PERIOD 1844 STYLE _____ ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER _____	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE _____	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC <div style="text-align: center; padding: 20px;"> <p>Designed by Carey Long at a cost of \$10,000, one-half contributed by John Glenn prominent land owner. Private girl's school, established 1872 and continues today. Of stone, Gothic style.</p> </div>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior			
 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER (First HABS Report) E. Frances Offutt HABS Committee of Balt. County Historical Society DATE OF RECORD July 29, 1965	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE